Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr1:'65-1y.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

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I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar34:3m.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 186—tf.

Bedford Inquirer.

EDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

A STEP TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION

W. W. Holden Appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina--Convention of Loyal Citizens to be Called.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The fourth Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Goverement thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, It became necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a Republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and Loyal Citizens protected in all their rights of Life, Liberty and Property; I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrsection and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordnance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military Commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Serretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, and Collectors of Custom and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department, as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the district shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving the loyal residents the preference of appointment. But, if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold Courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our L. S. Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

AS MUCH nitrate of silver as can be held between the thumb and finger, if thrown in to a vase of water, will, it is said, preserve flowers for a fortnight.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

What President Johnson offers to the South.--Pardon and the Restoration of Property Rights.--Slavery made an exception.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and on the 26th day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do *proclaim and declare*, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in Rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I (blank) do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First, All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second, All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Third, All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth, All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Fifth, All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

Sixth, All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh, All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eighth, All military and naval officers in the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth, All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth, All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eleventh, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth, All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath, herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth, All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth, All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. L. S.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIGHT.—Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and we see better, if, after reading awhile, we direct the sight to some far-distant object even for a minute. Great travellers and hunters are seldom near-sighted. Humboldt at eighty-seven could read unaided. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness, when a common eye sees nothing at all.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE INQUIRER.

CHANGE.

The world has changed since I a boy;
Lived in it long ago.
The difference what 'twixt now and then
I'd surely like to know,
The fields look bright and green as then;
The birds sing quite as gay,
Yet surely there is something wrong
But what, I cannot say.

The woods are clothed in verdure bright;
Sweet fragrance fills the air;
Where'er I look all Nature teems
With beauty rich and rare,
The herds are feeding on the hills,
The lambkins skip and play,
Yet something's wrong, there surely is,
But what, I cannot say.

The humming-bird on pinions swift
Flies to each nectared bower,
And as of yore, in eagerness
Sips dew from every flower.
The butterfly, on spangled wings
Flits by the same to-day,
Yet still there's something all awry
But what, I cannot say.

I pass the spot—the cherished spot
Which knew me when a child,
I see the same old house and barn,
But gaze in wonder wild
They look the same—the very same
As in my childhood's day,
Yet something's wrong, I see it plain,
But what, I cannot say.

Ah! yes, *I know*, my youth has fled,
My tastes are different now,
Well, be it so, I'm growing old,
At Time's behest I bow,
I'm on the downward side of life,
My beard is mixed with grey,
I've seen Earth's hey-day come and pass
"That's what's the matter" to-day.

W. J. M.

An Interesting Sketch

From Chambers' Journal.

A NICE PIECE OF STRATEGY.

The carelessness with which some men choose their wives is wonderful to me—they seem to bestow more trouble and pains upon the choice of a coat. One or two instances which have lately come to my notice will account for the charge I have brought against the lords of creation; but only some of them for others, finding none good enough, end by remaining old bachelors; and it is best they should, for men of that sort would have worried angels had they happened to marry them.

Then there is young Mr. Balmayne. I am sure I never thought he would have done so well as he has after that imprudent hurried marriage of his, and he heir to so much. But it's all right now, and I'll tell you how it came to pass.

You must know that Mr. Balmayne had not much to do last winter in town, when he was up with his father, who was ill of the gout; so he used to spend a good deal of his time looking out of the dining room window; and as his father has one of those elegant houses in Piccadilly, of course he saw a great many people pass by during the day.

One morning it rained very hard—quite a pelt; and as he was at his post, he saw a pretty girl run across the road, from the park straight to the porch which was over the front of his father's house. She had no umbrella; so, of course, Mr. Balmayne's first impulse was to lend her one. He put on his hat and coat, just as if he was going for a walk himself, and opened the door.

She really was very pretty, and very wet. She would not come in to be dried, for she was in a hurry to get home; so, as the offered umbrella was a heavy one, Mr. Balmayne carried it for her himself. She was a girl of good family but very poor—that evil worse than sin in the eyes of some people. However, to make a long story short, Mr. Balmayne married her before the season was over; and, more than that, he told his father that such was his intention. This brought on another fit of the gout, and the old gentleman vowed and declared that he never would see her. Matters were in this fix till it was time for the shooting season to commence; and as the moots were in capital order, and a large party coming to the old gentleman's highland box, Mr. Balmayne must come with him, and leave his beautiful young wife behind. This grieved him sadly; but at last a bright idea occurred to him, which he carried out, as we shall see, for this is a true story.

At the Euston Square railway station, when Mr. Balmayne arrived with his father, there was such a rush for seats that they had some difficulty in finding one, and as to a carriage to themselves, that was out of the question; but they secured a compartment which, as we all know, contains only four. One lady was already in this one; but, with the old gentleman's innate politeness, he would not hear of her moving, though, as his gouty foot was obliged to be placed on the opposite seat, there was only just room for them.

The lady sat by the old gentleman, and the son opposite to her. The lady was very pretty and seemed so sorry and sympathizing whenever a twinge of the gout forced a strong expression from the old gentleman, that at last he began to take some notice of her and to talk to her. The young man, absorbed in his newspaper, left them entirely to themselves, and before they had reached York they were quite good friends. It so happened that the young lady, too, was going to spend the night at York. As she was quite alone, the old gentleman told her she had better come to the same hotel as they did, and his servant should look after her baggage. Evidently, young Mr. Balmayne did not intend to take the smallest notice of her, and seeing his son's want of proper politeness perhaps made the good old gentleman all the more attentive.

The next morning they again set out on their northern journey, and altogether, as before, for the lady seemed quite to belong to them now. Having ascertained that she was going down to a place within a few miles of his own shooting box, the old gentleman promised he would see her safe to the end of her journey, which was rather a long one. She traveled slowly, being in delicate health, and, owing to his gout, the old gentleman did the same; so, as it turned out, they remained together the whole distance.

When they got to the last station, before leaving the railway for country roads, the gentlemen got out, the father desiring the lady to remain in the waiting room till he had found her a carriage and her luggage put on to it. She obeyed with a very sweet smile, but looked uncommonly nervous. Mr. Balmayne also looked nervous, which was odd. He followed his father, who was looking for a carriage for his pretty protege.

"Upon my word, as nice a girl as ever I met," said the old gentleman. "Really I'm quite sorry to lose sight of her. How she would enliven the moors, wouldn't she George?"

But Mr. Balmayne was as white as a sheet, and could hardly speak. At last, however, he did say—

"You need not loose her unless you like, father."

"How now, young gentleman, what do you mean?" said his father, bristling up.

"I mean that she is my wife!" gasped out the young man.

"By Jove!" said the old gentleman, turning purple in the face, "who could have thought it? You impudent young rascal!"

For some moments it seemed doubtful whether anger at being taken in, or the real pleasure at his son's unknown wife being so much better than he expected, would gain the mastery. At last, however, his natural good humor triumphed and his son led him back to the little waiting room, where was the poor young wife, more dead than alive with fright, not knowing how her husband's ruse would succeed.

Nothing could be better. The old gentleman embraced her with real paternal affection. One carriage took them all to his shooting box, and from that day to this the good father has never ceased to bless the day when his son gave him such a daughter-in-law.

Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERIES OF IRON.

There is no miracle recorded in the annals of any religion more mysterious, more incomprehensible, more inconceivable, than some of the well-known properties of the simple metal, iron. Consider, for instance, its change from its ordinary to its passive state. If a piece of metal in its ordinary condition is immersed in nitric acid, it is powerfully acted upon, entering into combination with the acid, and losing its metal form. But if a piece of platinum wire has one end inserted in the acid, and the iron is then immersed in contact with the wire, it is so changed that the acid has no power upon it, and this condition continues after the platinum wire has been withdrawn. The contact of a single point with the platinum sends a transformation all through its particles which renders them invulnerable to the attacks of the most powerful acid.

Even more wonderful is its change under the influence of a current of electricity. When a bar of pure, soft iron is welded with an insulated wire and a current of electricity is sent through the wire, the bar is instantly converted into a magnet. It is endowed with an unseen force which stretches out from its ends, and seizes any piece of iron within its reach, draws it to itself, and holds it in its invincible grasp. The object of insulating the wire is to prevent the electricity from leaving it, and yet through this insulating coat a power is exerted which changes so strangely the nature of the iron, enabling it to act on substances with which it is not in contact. As soon as the circulating current ceases, the iron becomes like Sampson, shorn of its locks, its miraculous power has departed. No less mysterious than either of these is the more familiar phenomenon of the fall of a piece of iron to the ground, under the simple action of gravitation. What is that invisible force which reaches out in all directions from the earth and clutches all matter in its grasp? The fibres of this power are imperceptible to any of our senses. If we pass our hands under a suspended rock, we can feel nothing reaching from it to the earth, yet there is something stretching up from the earth, taking hold of the rock and drawing it down with the strength of a hundred cables. We walk enveloped in mysteries, and "our daily life is a miracle."

ASSUMED NAMES.—For those interested in literary matters we give the following list of leading writers, with their assumed signatures:

Gail Hamilton—Miss Abigail E. Dodge.
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell.
Mrs. Partington—P. B. Shillaber.
Artemus Ward—Charles E. Browne.
Doesticks P. B.—Mortimer Thompson.
K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
Mace Slopper, Esq.—C. G. Leland.
Josh Billings—Henry W. Shaw.
Jeems Pipes—Stephen Massett.
Ned Buntline—E. Z. C. Judson.
Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Country Parson—A. K. H. Boyd.
Mary Clavers—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Curry Bell—Charlotte Bronte.
Village Schoolmaster—Charles M. Dickinson.
Owen Meredith—Bulwer, Jr.
Barry Cornwall—Wm. Proctor.
Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"—Miss Muloch.
Ike Marvel—Donald G. Mitchell.
Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
Fanny Fern—Wife of James G. Parton, (the Historian) and sister of N. P. Willis.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Loke.
Howard Glyndon—Miss Laura C. Redden.—*Exchange Paper.*

TOBACCO AND INSANITY.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says: "I mentioned lately the frightful increase of mental allenation and paralysis of the brain in France. It has been proved that this increase of lunacy has kept pace with the augmentation of the revenue from tobacco.—From the year 1812 to 1832 that tax produced 28 millions, and the lunatic asylums of the country contained 8,000 patients.—the tobacco revenue has now reached the sum of 180 millions, and there are no less than 44,900 paralytic and lunatic patients in the various hospitals devoted to their accommodation. This parallel has been drawn by M. Jolly and laid before the Academy of Science. The last words of his speech on that occasion are worth recording, in this age of universal smoking, and young boys to whom this pernicious practice has not yet become second nature, would do well to reflect, ere too late, on the frightful warning the above statistics contain, as well as on M. Jolly's words. He says: "The immoderate use of tobacco and more especially of the pipe produces a weakness in the brain and in the spinal marrow which causes madness."

BILL S——is a good accountant but like all men, will sometimes make mistakes; and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The debtor was not slow in discovering the mistake and demanded an explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was "down," but did not like to admit it; so, putting on a bold face, he said—"That's all right." "How so?" was the inquiry. "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill, "the multiplication table, like everything else, has gone up!"

THE best and noblest conquest is that of a man's own reason over his passion or follies.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—From the collection of a "natural" friend, and one who knows the "natural," and a "thing or two" besides:

"Heel from the "*last* of the Mohicans."
Wheel from a dog's tail when it was a wagon (*waggin'.*)
Tooth from the "mouth of a river."
Nut which a "joker cracked."
Stone from the "foundation of an argument."
Strand of the cord with which "Jenny Lind let down her voice."
Piece of the "bark of a dog."
Soap with which a man was "washed overboard."
Binding of "Cape of Good Hope."
Buckle from the "reins of government."
Materials from an "air castle."
Piece of the hoop with which the lady was bound, when she "burst into tears."
Hair from the "head of the Mississippi."
Letters from the "signs of the times."
"Spur of the Rocky Mountains."
Water from the "eliptic springs."
"Sands of Time."
"Chip of the old block."
Point of a "shaft of satire."
A "scintillation of wit."
"Milk of human kindness."
"Cream of a joke."
One of the "jaws of destruction."
Some of the "wealth of the affections."
The last bakin' of "piece-meal."
"Time flies."
Extremity of a "*cat-e-gory.*"

The Independent has the following notable incident, which throws an agreeable light upon the temper and relations of those who have borne our great national burdens, and who have been not a little traduced in days not long passed. A few days before the President's death, Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation of the War Department. He accompanied the act with a most heartfelt tribute to Mr. Lincoln,s constant friendship and faithful devotion to the country, saying also that he, as Secretary, had accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end, and that now he felt his work was done, and his duty was to resign. Mr. Lincoln was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said: "Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here." Several friends of both parties were present on the occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene.

ALL ABOUT DIMPLES.—Dimples are the perpetual smiles of Nature—the very cunningest device and lurking-place of Love. When earth is dimpled by dells and valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We cannot look for frowns on a dimpled face frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and feet of the rosy babe. Mothers dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfect dimples, enchanting at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of the "sweet seventeen," when sweet seventeen essays some arch provoking sally, peeping out and flying away the moment after, coming and going with the most bewitching coquetry.

MARRYING FOR SHOW.—In the following we find displayed a volume of honest and wholesome good sense. "Put a pin here," good swains and lovers.

"To the question often asked of young men why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, I am not able to support a wife. In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, 'I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live.' In this again we see a false view of marriage, a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake.

"There are very few men, of industrious habit, who can not maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position and together work their way in the world—he industrious in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others with fine houses and fine clothes.

A PAPAL DECLARATION AGAINST "TOLERATION."—*Le Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the correspondence between the Papacy and the Emperor Maximillian upon the subject of his recent decrees. The drift of the Papal reply, which is dated 5th of March, was known before, but the text contains two points of interest; a distinct threat that the recall of the Nuncio will not be the last measure adopted by the Pope against the Mexican Government, and a distinct assertion that Rome will never consent, and has never consented to toleration. The Holy Chair, writes the Cardinal Secretary, even in dealing with Governments in ruling over mixed faiths, "has never recognized equal toleration in principle, but has striven only, wherever toleration existed, *de facto*, to secure guarantees that it should not do any harm to the Catholic religion." Consequently, should the Church, say in Ireland or Prussia, get the upper hand, Protestantism would "in principle" cease to be tolerated, which is worth knowing.

A PROMINENT bachelor politician on the Kennebec remarked to a lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about."

The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence.

A GENTLEMAN at the Astor House table, New York, asked the person sitting next to him if he would please pass the mustard.

"Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?"

"Oh, no, sir, was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."

AN Irishman was about to marry a Southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said the minister.

"Yes, your riverence, and the nagers too" said Pat.

"CAN you tell me Bill, how it is that a rooster always keeps his feathers sleek and smooth?"

"No," said Bill.

"Well, he always carries his comb with him."

Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Because it's a tip-top apple.

JEFF. DAVISIANA.

The "line" that Jeff. was going to fight it out on—Crino-line.

"Once more into the *breeches*, my boys!" as Jeff. said when requested to take off his wife's dress and put on his own.

We have heard a great deal about "petticoat government," but not until Jeff. Davis was heard from recently did we appreciate what it meant.

Jeff. Davis was captured disguised as a woman! Jeff. was never a very good looking man, but it appears his wife's dress made him *captivating*.

When Jeff. Davis was captured he may be said to have embodied all that remained of the once arrogant Southern Confederacy. He was the body politic, and his wife's dress formed the outskirts.

President Johnson and Jeff. Davis were both born in the same year. The likelihood is that Jeff. will die a great many years before Johnson.

"At the approach of Col. Pritchard's boys, Mrs. Davis' agitation increased fearfully, and at last, by sticking a large hair pin into that part of her husband's body whence mortification would be least likely to ensue, the stern statesman (*hinc nomen*) was awakened to a full sense of his desperate situation. His first cry was "a horse, a horse my Presidency for horse!" No one seemed inclined to risk a nag on such security, and no horse forthcame."—So says an exchange.

Davis "Recognized."—For nearly four years it has been a question who would "recognize" Jeff. Davis first. The question and the manner of recognition have both been settled by the Michigan cavalryman who "recognized" Jeff. by his *boots*.

Jeff. Foretold.—"Lift up your eyes and behold them that come from the North. * * * For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare. * * * Therefore will I discover thy skirts upon thy face, and that thy shame may appear."—Jeremiah xiii, 20, 22, 26.

The copperhead admirers of Jeff. Davis, a short time ago, styled him the "stern statesman." The statesman part of Jeff. we have never yet been able to see, though the stern part has been quite apparent ever since he skedaddled away from Richmond.

We wonder whether Jeff. Davis, when he put on the petticoat, called in the aid of cotton to give a voluptuous appearance to his tender bosom.

Prentice is in exhaustable on the capture of Davis, and runs over in fun. He says:

Jeff. Davis took a female dress, but not a fashionable one. It didn't display half enough of his person to be in the height of fashion. Jeff. always was modest.

Jeff. Davis put on the petticoat, and his captors wouldn't tolerate "the deep damnation of its *taking off*."

Jeff. Davis, in his petticoat, kept up the old woman character to the last, by scolding like a termagant.

It was a violation of the proprieties for Jeff. Davis, dressed as an old woman, to brandish a bowie-knife. He should have had a broomstick.

Jeff. Davis made an old woman of himself. Women have their trials, and Jeff. will soon have one.

If Jeff. Davis can find nothing else to do, he can go upon the stage and play old women's parts. He has the costume already on hand.

Jeff. Davis, even if pardoned, can never again be elected to office. Our people are not fond of petticoat government.

It is said that Jeff. Davis' excuse for wearing the petticoat is that his wife has often worn the breeches.

Jeff. Davis wore a petticoat, and it is said that he was at the same time in a great bustle.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Come all you young Americans;
I'm going for to sing
A song that will the briny tears
Upon your cheek-bones bring.

It is about the President
Jeff. Davis and his wife,
How Jeff. put on her petticoats
To save his precious life.

The tenth of May, year sixty-five,
We came upon J. D.,
Near Irwinsville, Ge-or-gi-a,
A. M., and nearly 3.

J. D., was sleeping soundly, when
We dashed into his camp;
His wife did straightway waken him
To start him on a tramp.

"My dear," she cried, "my bonnet take,
My corsets and my shawl,
My underclothes and balmoral,
Hoop skirt and fan—take all."
As quick as thought Jeff. donned the things
And now a woman he,
Of stalwart frame, majestic pace,
From head down to his knee.

For sad to say—J. D., was tall
While Mrs. D., was not,
And as he ran, they saw his boots
And so J. D. was caught.

He brandish-ed a Bowie Knife,
Of manufacture rare;
And Mrs. D. through loyalty,
Exclaimed: "O men, take care."

"I warn you all—you know him not—
O take his knife away:
He'll surely hurt a few of you:
Beware the stag at bay."

They took away his bloodless knife,
Those laughing soldier men,
And thus they took "good care of him,"
Of chivalry the gem.

And now the rumor quickly flies—
I do not say it—mind—
That Jefferson, in women's clothes,
Has just been confined.

John Brown was hanged because he broke
The laws, the blacks to free—
Poetic justice! Jeff. must grace
"A sour apple tree."

Now, glory to the Northern arms!
Hurrah for Pritchard brave!
Ten thousand cheers for U. S. Grant!
One hiss for Jeff. the knave.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, JEFFERSON D?—AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW MEANING.

Oh, how do you like it, as far as you've got?
Jefferson D? Jefferson D?
Are you glad you began it, or d'ye wish you had not?
Jefferson, Jefferson D!
People say, (though, of course, I don't know that it's so,)
That your spirits are getting decidedly low,
And you're sick and discouraged, and I don't know what,
But say, though, do you like it as far as you've got?
O! ho! Jefferson D!
Things look rather shabby, now, 'twixt you and me?
O! ho! Jefferson D!
And what do you think of that sour apple tree?

AN OLD MAXIM REVERSED.

"Et arma cedunt togæ,"
Said a Roman of renown—
"When the din of war is over
Arms yield unto the gown!"

But this

Bedford Inquirer.

EDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

PEACE--ITS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

From the stern duties imposed by the necessities of war, it is a pleasure to turn to the consideration of the less dangerous though not less responsible duties of Peace. While a certain degree of physical courage is required to face the deep-mouthed cannon and bristling bayonet, courage of a like degree, but of a higher type is often required in the faithful discharge of many of the duties and responsibilities of peaceful life. The man, whose heart never failed him at the head of a forlorn hope, oft-times lacks the moral courage to do right, because it is right, when it happens not to meet with the approval of his associates. He, who could face death in all its horrid forms on the battle field, is often found to quail before the jeers of his companions, when called to discharge some duty, binding in conscience but not enforced by strict rules of law.

Peace has been restored to our borders, but it has brought with it many important questions of public interest, in the settlement of which, clear heads, strong minds and eloquent voices will be needed, but even above these, is the need of men of high moral character and unimpeachable integrity, with clear and well defined ideas of right and wrong and the moral courage to do right without fear or favor. Our whole political fabric needs purification and reorganization. We have providentially been saved from national destruction and disintegration. Now that the danger is past let us look at the perils we have escaped. What is the record of political parties of every description? Who have controlled the nominations of every party? Has it been the bone and sinew of the land, the moral, the upright and the virtuous elements of society? Alas! no! The frequenters of the grogshop, the gambling saloon and places even worse have oft-times controlled the nominations of our candidates and given us gamblers, drunkards and libertines to fill the high places of the land. In how many places are we represented by such men, a disgrace to the community who elected them to office and a blot upon our national escutcheon. The appalling fact, that a very large proportion of those elected to legislative and municipal stations, habitually make merchandise of the public rights and interests committed to their charge, is not divested of its peril by adjurations to silence nor by affectations of ignorance. Whether we speak or forbear, the crime, the shame, the danger remains. Why are these things so? Where is a remedy to be found for this great evil? They are so because a number, of the better class of citizens, sufficient to control their action, have never taken an active interest in the management of political parties; as a consequence the worse elements of society have controlled them in their own interests. A few good men have always been found, but they have been the exception and not the rule and have seldom been in sufficient numbers to stem the tide of iniquity. The only remedy is for the better class of citizens to take the initiative and assume the control of political organizations. As long as this class stands aloof, whether because they are too eagerly engaged in pursuit of the almighty dollar, or feel themselves too good and pure to engage in such things, just so long will they have reason to lament the iniquity and corruption in the political world. It is a great mistake for the good, moral, honest, upright men, who give character to the community, to stand aloof in this matter. They have the greatest interests at stake—and in a republican government like ours, it is not only the interest and the privilege, but the duty of every good citizen, from the minister of the gospel down to the humblest in the land, not only to vote but to take an active interest in political matters, to attend, whenever practicable, primary meetings and conventions and see that men are nominated to offices of profit and trust, of whom we need not be ashamed, but in whom, we can rely for sobriety, honesty and uprightness and a conscientious discharge of every duty devolving upon them. The idea that the church member, the moral, upright and virtuous citizen should not meddle in politics is a false one and has long been the bane of our country. It is a sickly sentimentality working evil and evil only, and the sooner it is exploded the better. Until such men enter the arena of politics in sufficient numbers to control it, it will continue to be degrading and corrupt. It is in their power to elevate it and make it honorable by taking part in and controlling it, and thus, and thus only can we secure ourselves from the corruption and venality which have for years pervaded and disgraced every sphere of political action.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The process of reconstruction seems likely to prove a tedious and somewhat troublesome task. The result of the Virginia election shows the difficulty of so adjusting the matter as to insure a predominance of loyal men. The President's proclamation does not seem likely to exclude a sufficient number of unrepenting rebels to secure this most important object. Unless some other means are devised, the rebellious states will in all probability be reorganized with Governments hostile to the Union.

A question arises here as to the propriety of regarding the Constitutions of the Southern states as still binding and only suspended for a season in their operations. Under the necessities created by war, the General Government has abolished slavery in all the rebel states, though it is instituted and guaranteed by the state constitutions. Why should it refrain from also regulating the right of voting? If one part of the state constitution is to be ignored or disregarded, why not, with the same necessity existing, also disregard another, which stands quite as much in the way of successful reconstruction? If the the General Government can say who shall not vote by reason of bad conduct or crime, may it not also say who shall vote by reason of good conduct or loyalty? We believe, the question, as to the effect of secession and rebellion on the Constitutions, rights and privileges of the states and their citizens thereunder, has never been decided. May not a state forfeit its rights under the General Government without being able to relieve itself from the penalties of its crime? An individual, by his own wrong, may limit or destroy his own rights and privileges; but it never affects the right of those against whom the wrong is committed.

We think that while the act of secession forfeits all rights guaranteed by the constitution it can not take away the power and right of the General Government over the territory and citizens of such seceding state. With this view of the subject we hope to see the Government grapple boldly with this most important question and so dispose of it as thoroughly to secure the government of the Southern states to true and loyal men. Such a course will not only secure the most permanent tranquility but also the most speedy recuperation of these exhausted states. If they are to be ruled in the spirit of slavery by parties hostile to the Union, they will continue to languish in hopeless poverty for years to come. On the decision of this question depends their future peace and prosperity. Let it be in the interest of freedom and loyalty and they will soon rise to a degree of prosperity such as they have never before known.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The most amusing feature of this era, is the toady manner in which the Copperhead press throughout the country, are pouring their foul adulation and fulsome praise upon the head of President Andrew Johnson. Every thing did by him is just the thing did in the niche of time. They pat him on the back, with "that's right Andy! You're a capital fellow, Andy! We will stand to your back," and a thousand and one other pet phrases. By the by, however, one of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The *Somerset Democrat*, edited by a queer chap named Hay, says in his last issue:

"Mr. Johnson has already abolished that infamous oath of allegiance framed by Mr. Lincoln, which required the disaffected citizens of the South to swear that they would support all the proclamations which the President has issued or may issue respecting slavery. Mr. Johnson requires nothing of them in the oath of allegiance, but simply to support the Constitutien and laws of the country. This is all that can justly bedemanded of them and had these easy terms been offered to the Southern people long since, the rebel armies would have been depleted and peace been restored to the country long ago."

To enable our readers to judge of the truth of this fulsome panegyric, we will quote the oaths respectively submitted by Mr. Lincoln and closely followed by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Lincoln in his Amnesty Proclamation, issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, promulgated the following oath:

I,—— do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress, passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

Mr. Johnson in the Amnesty Proclamation issued by him under date of May 29, 1865, authorizes the following:

I, —— do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

Where is the difference? The one was issued while rebellion was in existence, the other after it had been thoroughly crushed. The latter is an abridgement of the former containing every feature of the original, save the Supreme Court and Congressional exceptions. But Abraham Lincoln authorized the one and Andrew Johnson the other. There is the difference. There will not be quite so much difference after the reading of the late Amnesty Proclamation. It is quite probable Andy will be cut by his Copperhead friends.

☞Amnesty Proclamations appear to be the order of the day. The last one to which our attention has been called, is headed "Returning to the Fold." We opine that those rejected by Andy,s will be taken in by the one bearing the above caption. We pity the excepted class.

General Grant's Congratulatory Address.

Lieutenant-General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the Rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every part of American soil. Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliance of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defence.

Victory has crowned your banner and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousand of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, and honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Official:—E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GEN. Gilmore has issued an order declaring null and void the proclamations issued by the self styled Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Also declaring that the people of the black race are all free citizens of the United States and to be protected in the enjoyment of freedom and the fruits of their industry by the government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Resignation of Mr. Stanton.—Position of Minister to Berlin tendered him.—Resignation of Mr. Harrington.—Difficulty in the interior Department.—Gens. Grant, Thomas and Logan to visit New York.—The trial of the Conspirators.—Probable Extra Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, June 5.

A special to the *Tribune* from Washington, 4th, says:

It is reported on good authority to-night, that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the cabinet very soon. There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and the Secretary, both strong willed men, in which the latter indulged in his brusque manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he, (Andy) was President of the United States. But it is said that there is not much in this, for the President assured a Major General yesterday, that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton, and by his exhausting labors.

Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as Minister Resident to Berlin; in place of Mr. Fagg. He has engaged passage, and will sail by the first of July.

It is also rumored that Mr. Field, another assistant, is willing to accept some position abroad.

The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher, his predecessor, is very considerable, and is assuming a serious form. The new Secretary is examining, in a very impartial manner, the huge contracts which the retired officer signed just before leaving, and is demanding that they be re-established on the principles of equity and honesty. Against this rough criticism Mr. Usher protests, in behalf of his clients, making fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department consequently is considerably ruffled just now. As one result of the complication, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, is leaving the Department. John Wilson, now Third Auditor, will succeed him.

A special to the *Times*, dated Washington the 4th, says:

A committee of three gentlemen from New York, consisting of Messrs. Rufus F. Andrews, Gay R. Pelton and Martin Thatcher, arrived here this morning for the purpose of inviting Generals Grant, Thomas and Logan to be present at the great meeting at the New York Academy of Music, on Wednesday night. The committee had an interview with General Grant to-day, and he has decided positively to be present. He will arrive in New York on Wednesday morning and remain until Thursday morning when he will proceed to West Point to attend the great fair there. It is positive also that Generals Thomas and Logan will also be present, though they have not yet given a positive answer to the committee.

The conspiracy trial will occupy all the present week. The arguments commence on Wednesday, and it will be two weeks before the findings will be promulgated.

It is asserted on creditable authority that the President is considering the propriety of convening Congress as early as the first of October.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department on Saturday. He was able to walk up the steps, but required rest at each landing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The trial of Jeff. Davis.—Rebel Majority in the Virginia House of Delegates.—Amnesty Proclamation to be Modified.—The Mexican Question.—30,000 Men for the Rio Grande.—Anarchy in Texas.

The *Times'* special correspondent says: There is reason to believe that the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month, unless the defendant can make a showing of a necessity for postponing the hearing for a few days.

It is reported that the rebels have a decided majority in the Virginia House of Delegates, or members elected by rebel votes. In many of the election districts there were but few Union soldiers, and rebel civilians had it all their own way.

It is proposed to modify the Amnesty Proclamation so as to exclude from its benefits all rebels whose property is valued at $10,000, and upwards. This modification will increase the exceptions to one hundred and thirty thousand. On the $20,000 basis, the property of 25,000 rebels would be liable to confiscation. Calculation is made on the basis valuation of property in the South in 1860, treating Slave property as extinguished.

Advices from Galveston to the 28th of May, by the blockade-runner Lark, state that the greatest confusion and anarchy reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo taken there, and returned to Havana in ballast.

General Magruder attempted a speech to the soldiers, but was hissed and silenced and was told by them that they had been humbugged enough, and that they intended to settle affairs for themselves.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Persia, which left Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st, arrived at 9 p. m.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston, if his attention had been drawn to a proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether the British Minister was prepared to make any representations to the United States in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he could give was that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of offering interference in the international affairs of the United States. Received with cheers.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* asserts that the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico in New York and Washington, created sensation.

The Paris *Moniteur* refrains from any allusion.

Strange rumors were current at the Stock Exchange in London on the 19th, but though unconfirmed, had their effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico, and that Maximillian had been shot.

Another Letter in Cypher.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The *Star* says: "A paper in cypher, found floating in the dock at Morehead City, N. C., May 2, has been turned over to the government officials, and has been literally translated. It commences as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—Dear John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well; he is safe, and old Abe is in hell. Now, sir, all eyes are on you; you must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of old Gray. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty; all will be safe, and we will enjoy the fruits of our labor.

(Signed,) "O. B. NO FIRE."

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865.

Gen. Sherman's Farewell Order

To the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is to-day promulgated. The following is a copy of the order:—

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.—Special field orders, No. 76.—The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but a little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt.

Three armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with its rocky face mountain, and Buzzard's Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca.

Then on to the Etowah to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the beats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah.

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons we again began a march, which, for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy and after the battles of Aversboro' and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro'.

Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raliegh and beyond until we met our enemy suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, neither mountains nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed, which resulted as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us.—But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service, your General need only reminds you that success in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline, are equally important in the future.

To such as go home he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions that every man can surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes, and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventures abroad, but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointments.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately a new war should arise in our country, "Sherman's army" will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.

(Signed) L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Important Improvement in the Manufacture of Iron.

Mr. John D. Williams, an intelligent practical iron worker of Manchester (one of the suburban manufacturing towns of Pittsburgh) called at our office and showed us the piece of iron spoken of in the annexed note from Mr. Wm. Wade, Jr., of the Fort Pitt Foundry, the works where the great cannon are made, and one of the most extensive and perfect establishments in the country. Mr. Wade writes:

FORT PITT FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, May 5th, 1865.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The specimen of wrought iron submitted by you for testing on May 1st, 1865, was subjected to a tensile strain of 166,900 pounds per square inch *without breaking*. This is greatly in excess of any endurance ever shown by *any* iron ever tested that I have ever seen, heard or read of. The greatest endurance ever shown by any iron tested at this foundry was from 65,000 to 75,000 pds., per square inch. The standard given by the "U. S. Ordnance Manual" for the best "Swedish" iron is 72,000 pounds per square inch. The same authority sets down "cast steel" at 128,000 pounds per square inch. The ultimate strength of the specimen submitted by you is unknown, as the weights of our testing machines were all exhausted when the above result was reached.

Very respectfully,
WM. WADE, JR.

Mr. Williams informs us that the process by which this unexampled tenacity and strength is imparted to iron will add but about two dollars per ton to the cost of its manufacture. It is impossible to estimate the value of this improvement. It will add nearly 150 per cent. to the strength of steam boilers, the thickness of plate being the same. Chains of equal tractile strength can be made of less than half the iron now used. For suspension bridges it will be invaluable.

The maximum strength of the best Swedish iron is 72,000 pounds per square inch; but here is iron which *did not break* under a strain of 166,990 pounds. It was stretched and elongated, and of course reduced in diameter, just as wax or candy when in a soft state, is elongated and reduced in diameter when pulled. In this condition another *grip* was taken, when it broke. Its full strength was not ascertained.

A patent has been secured for this improvement. It is chemical in its nature, and is applied in the boiling furnace. The iron, of which the piece which was tested, was made, was principally anthracite pig, with a small quantity of charcoal iron.

Mr. Williams exhibited some specimens of hoop iron, made directly from the "muck billet," which for smoothness and apparent toughness we never saw surpassed. Also an inch square bar, bent cold, so short and close that it was perfectly doubled, without the slightest appearance of fracture.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

MRS. Jeff. Davis and family and Mrs. Clement C. Clay have been sent South.

An Important Question before the Supreme Court.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known to our readers that a very important case has been pending for some months in the Supreme Court of this State which involves very important questions. In August 1864, a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county, which prayed that Court to declare the law authorizing loans for bounties to volunteers unconstitutional, and for an injunction against the Town Council of Blairsville to restrain the issue of bonds to those who had put their money to aid enlistments. This beautiful specimen of disloyal litigation received its quietus in Indiana county, by a decree dismissing the bill. An appeal was, of course taken to the Supreme Court, and the question argued before three of the Judges some months since. Judge Read was absent from indisposition, another member of the Court was holding the Nisi Prius, and the three Judges who heard the argument being divided in opinion, a re-argument was ordered. It was then for the first time that the public heard of the case. Several prominent citizens of Philadelphia deemed it proper that the city which has ten millions of dollars at stake in the question, should be heard. At their request the solicitor applied to the Supreme Court for leave to be heard which was granted.

The re-argument was commenced before the full bench of the Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg last Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday. The anti-county complainants were represented not only by their original counsel, Messrs. Weir & Stewart, but by two ex-chief justices of the Court, the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

It was contended by these gentleman, that the law authorizing counties to borrow money to aid enlistments, was void.

1st. Because it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Because it was an order to decree for the payment of money, and therefore not a legislative, but a judicial act.

3d. Because it was in violation of the amendments of 1857 to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, prohibiting subscriptions to railroad companies, or the loan of money to any corporation, association or "party."

The constitutionality of the law was maintained by Mr. Howard, of Pittsburgh, and by F. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

The argument on both sides of the question displayed great industry and learning. The Court reserved its decision. The amount involved is enormous, exceeding thirty millions of dollars.

The Pest Plot.

Each new development of rebel treachery and cruelty, seems to out-do its predecessors in infamy. The accomplishment of the act of Secession was a step in advance of Calhounism and Bully Brooksism; the firing upon Sumter seemed to put the climax upon the crime of rebellion; but Captain Semmes went a step ahead of Beauregard in wickedness and treachery; Fort Pillow threw both these distinguished scoundrels into the shade; while the starvation of helpless prisoners, the stealing of the clothing sent them by their friends, and the mining of their prison-house, appeared to reach the highest possible bad eminence of wrong-doing and cruelty. The assassination of the President seemed to be the final culmination of rebel wickedness: but the recent disclosures made in the case of Dr. Blackburn, in Canada, develop a fiendish savagery without a parallel in the record of the war, or in the history of the world. Trunks of infected clothing from the yellow fever hospitals of Bermuda, were sent to the principal loyal cities, and to southern towns under Union rule, for the purpose of spreading death and misery broadcast throughout the land, and not only destroying the Union armies, but of sweeping tens and hundreds of thousands of non-combatant women and children to the grave, through the medium of a terrible disease. A specially infectious trunk was sent to the city of Washington, and a valise packed with poisoned linen, was to be sent to the White House, in order to anticipate the bullet of Booth.

The monstrous crimes of Southern rebels will dwarf all the misdeeds recorded in former history, and the Black-Hole of Calcutta, the Gunpowder plot, Sepoy cruelties, and all historical regicides and rebellions, will sink into insignificance beside the towering crimes of Southern rebels.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Sherman and Stanton.

The following disreputable scene is noticed in our Washington dispatches as occurring on the stand in front of the White House, and marring the great military review on Wednesday last:

"Most of the gentlemen met Gen. Sherman as he entered the party, and grasped his hand. Secretary Stanton was seated between Grant and the President. Gen. Sherman approached the President, extending his hand, when Secretary Stanton rose and extended his. Gen. Sherman turned on his heel and seated himself at the further end of the platform, without even bowing recognition."

If the scene be correctly reported, it presents Gen. Sherman, in a fit of peacock vanity, turning his back upon the entire North! Mr. Stanton has done neither more nor less in the premises than the people of the loyal States have done with a unanimity hardly paralleled in the course of the war. Even the copperhead press joined in pronouncing Gen. Sherman's agreement with Johnston intolerable and inadmissable, and it was not till they espied a political movement behind the scenes, that they gradually began to find apologies. Moreover, the act of Secretary Stanton was the act of the President and the Lieut. Gen. Therefore Gen. Sherman deliberately insulted them as well as the Secretary of War and the twenty millions of people who equally condemn his negotiations with Johnston. If Gen. Sherman had been studying, since the 18th of April, how he could cover his friends with mortification, and put a fitting climax to his other fiasco, he could not have chosen a more happy form and occasion than this. He has now added contempt to the condemnation which had been visited upon his action in North Carolina, for he has advertised the public that he is no gentleman.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE State election in Kentucky, which takes place on the first Monday in August, bids fair to be one of more than ordinary interest. The leading question will be the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. One of the delegates to the last Congress a Mr. Harding threatens a new revolution if the constitutional rights of slavery are disregarded. His threats have not alarmed any one. The Louisville *Journal*, though unable to see the wrong of slavery is strongly advocating the ratification on the grounds of the unprofitableness of slavery, and enforces its arguments by an array of statistics, that reminds one of the efforts of H. R. Helper of "Impending Crisis', notoriety in the same good cause.

PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS.—GOVERNOR Curtin has decided before the Pennsylvanian troops are mustered out, to fill up the vacancies in all company and regimental organizations by regular promotions in such commands. His Excellency is now in Washington, personally attending to this important duty, and also examining the claims of those within the line of this promotion. By this arrangement many brave men who were deprived from promotion by the rigid enforcement of the the order insisting on a maximum number in the commands, will receive the honors to which they were justly entitled and be mustered out with the commissions which they have so fairly earned.

GENERAL WILSON, in a letter to Gov. Brown, who had complained of the colapse of the currency of the South, and the great destitution of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that these evils were caused by treason and insurrection, and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and your confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste, destitution and want now existing in that State and what you call the result which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia, and all the loss and woe they have suffered, are charged upon you and your confederate rebels, who, usurping authority, provoked war to the extremity, until compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crimes of treason and rebellion.

That the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to rebels and traitors, that the persons who incited the war and carried it on, will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices to act again as the Legislature of the State, and again usurp authority, those who have caused so much woe will not be allowed power again to incite any fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the Legislature together again without permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to answer or acknowledge your call, he will be immediately arrested.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactory. Silver is plenty in Augusta for change, and greenbacks are at par.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut Legislature by a two-thirds vote and over has adopted a Constitutional amendment striking out the word "white," and giving the negro the ballot. So far as its Legislature can speak for it, the land of steady habits goes for universal suffrage. It is a victory on the side of freedom that at any time would have been important, and never more so than now. For as we of the North have a great battle to fight in order to secure suffrage to the negro at the South, it behooves us to clear our own skirts from stain as rapidly as possible.

The amendment now goes to the people of Connecticut, and we have notice in advance from the Democratic party that it is to be resisted at the polls. Party lines will be drawn tightly on that side against the amendment—we hope they will be drawn tightly on our side in favor of it. But we hope still more that the good sense of every Republican as well as every Democratic voter, will teach him that it is alike impolitic and unjust to forbid his black neighbor to vote *because* he is black, and that a party avowedly based on moral ideas and devoted to free principles has no business to turn its back on the cause of universal suffrage.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REBEL SUPPLIES—The montreal *Witness* publishes the report of General Sheridan, that he captured, with other rebel war material, five Armstrong guns of evident British fabrication, and by its denial makes a bad matter no better—very considerably.—The *Witness* says:

"It is in the highest degree improbable that the British government would act in such a glaring manner in opposition to their avowed policy of neutrality. 2d. The British government has most distinctly denied having sent Armstrong guns either to the Federals or the confederates."

The theory of probabilities must always yield to ascertained facts. The capture of the guns is proof of rebel possession. The mark on the guns is proof of their origin. The claim of the British government to their exclusive make and use is notorious. They must, therefore, have been granted to the rebels by the government of England. The belief that this grant was made is rendered still more easy by a recollection of the cases of the Alabama, Florida, Rappahannock and Stonewall, the former of which received the aid of British officials, while both of the latter were fitted out and sailed notwithstanding their tardy zeal.—*Philadel. N. American.*

☞The Copperhead newspapers are howling terribly over the mobbing of the notorious traitor EDWARD INGERSOLL in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago. That our readers may have an idea of the sentiments of INGERSOLL, we give an extract from the public speech he delivered, and which was the cause of the attack upon him:—"I yield to no man in sympathy for the people of the South, a gallant people, struggling nobly for their liberty against as sordid and vile a tyranny as ever proposed the degradation of our race. Nay, I go further and with Jefferson, Madison and Livingston, I fully embrace the doctrine of secession as an American doctrine, without the element of which American institutions cannot permanently live."

Without attempting to justify mob law, we submit that denunciation from them comes with very bad grace after four years of the most persistent inciting to mob violence. It is rather late for Copperhead newspapers to preach observence of the civil laws.—*Exchanger.*

THE REBEL DEBT.—A GENTEEL AND INGENIUS METHOD OF FINANCIERING.—Surgeon Crawford, who accompanied the late expedition to Arkansas to receive the surrender of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, tells of a new rebel financial dodge which does credit to their ingenuity, if not to their honesty. While in company with Jeff. Thompson and his subordinates, wending their way to the place where the formal surrender was to take place, the Doctor fell into conversation with Col. Kitchen, formerly a lawyer in Southeast Missouri, and, amongst other conversation, to beguile the way, asked the Col. how they expected to pay the Confederate debt. "It will be promptly paid at maturity," said the Colonel, with apparent indignation at any suspicion of unfairness or repudiation. "We have contracted a heavy debt, to be paid *three years after a treaty of peace is signed between the United States and the Confederate States of America;* when that time comes the debt will doubtless be paid to the last cent."

GERMAN EMIGRANTS COMING.—A letter from Dresden says of the prospects of emigration:

"The harbor of Hamburg is now fuller of vessels than it has been at the same season for years; and yet there is not enough to take on board all the emigrants bound for America. The wharf here is lined with emigrants as far as the eye can reach. The war in Denmark has done much to do away with predjudices on the part of the Germans against America; because the London *Times* was about the only paper taken here which contained articles relative to America, and all those articles, in time past, as well as at present, were unfriendly to the North. During the Danish war the London *Times* advocated the side of the Danes. This opened the Germans' eyes; they discarded the *Times* and sent their own correspondents to America, and since then a much better feeling towards America prevails here; and the emigrants are a better class than usual.—*Exchange.*

LITTLE MAC AS A UNION GENERAL.—One of the female witnesses who had been of the family of Mrs. Surratt, the chief priestess of the conspirators against the life of the President, after testifying to the fact that the likenesses of Jeff. Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and other prominent rebels, were a part of the household gods, was asked if they had any photographs of Union generals. "Yes," said the witness, "we had the likeness of McClellan." Thus again do we find the hero of the gunboat Galena among his friends.—*Phila. Press.*

SUPPLY OF GRAIN AT THE WEST.—A careful and reliable estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting Eastern market in the country north, west, and northwest of La Crosse, at four million bushels, of which at least one million bushels are in the hands of farmers. Some farmers up the Chippewa, St. Croix, and Missouri rivers have three years' crop still in store, waiting for higher prices, which will never come. But little wheat is coming forward, held back by the insufficient price and enormous rates of freight. On the Minnesota river, above St. Paul, wheat is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are waiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even ten shillings, a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The president of one of the upper river packet companies loses at least one hundred thousand dollars by depreciation of prices and damage to grain from unavoidable causes. Five years since wheat on the Upper Minnesota was worth from fifty cents to one dollar and thirteen cents a bushel, in gold. At present rates of grain and merchandise the farmers are having a severe time.

STOCK OF TOBACCO.—The quantity of leaf tobacco in the State is a matter of guess, but it can be nearly approximated. Our commission merchants estimate it at thirty thousand hogsheads. Of this, about ten thousand hogsheads are in Lynchburg; the balance is at Farmville, Danville, and in the possesssion of the planters in the country. There are a few hundred hogsheads in Richmond. That in Lynchburg is chiefly of nondescript grades, most of the bright leaf, for which that market is noted, having been manufactured during the war. In the counties on the south side of the upper James much of the tobacco in the hands of the planters is English shipping. The quantity of tobacco on hand in Virginia would have been far greater but that the production has been discouraged and restrained by State legislation during the war. On the 2d of April about ten thousand hogsheads were burnt in this city by order of the Confederats As compared with the stock of leaf tobacco, the stock of manufactured is large but it is so scattered in individual hands as to make it impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of its quantity. *Richmond paper.*

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE CONSPIRACY.—The New York *Post* says: "Of the nature of the proof which fastens a share of this atrocious and horrible plot upon Davis nothing is as yet known. But it is said to rest chiefly on a letter found upon the person of Booth. From a trustworthy source we hear that there is such a letter; that it was found on Booth; that it is a cypher, and that this cypher involves Jeff. Davis' complicity. The information we have received upon this subject is of the following tenor: A note or dispatch, in cypher was found in Booth's pocket. A paper, in cypher, was found in Jeff. Davis' house in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the paper in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by the use of it was read. The precise contents of Booth,s note we do not know; but our information is that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada for whom rewards have been offered: and the subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it is distinctly asserted that Davis favored. The same men were intimately associated with Booth when he was in Canada."

NOT ALLOWED TO STAY.—We are informed by a gentleman just returned from Ritchie county that last week two returned Rebels came to Ritchie Court House, where their father resides. They rode through the town, nodding familiarly to old acquaintances, but found none willing to recognize them. They were soon notified that just thirty minutes would be allowed them to make their departure from the place. The hint was taken and they left. They were mounted on two fine horses, and our informant tells us they were pursued and their horses taken from them and turned over to citizens who had been robbed of their horses by Confederate thieves.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

A NEW BRANCH OF MANUFACTURE.—The Patterson (N. J.) *Press* says the business of that thriving town is to be increased by the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of silk plush velvet, &c., the production of which, we believe, is a novelty in the United States. It seems that a company of gentlemen, mostly Englishmen, some time since obtained a charter from the Legislature of New Jersey, and, having imported the requisite machinery and brought over a number of workmen, commenced their work in Newark, but, considering Patterson a more desirable locality, they are now making extensive arrangements for their works in that town. Parties in England who use this fabric expect to import to that country the manufactures of this company.

☞Before Lincoln was elected, and soon after the South declared that they would not submit to Lincoln's rule. They lived up to their promise, for should they now all consent to return to the Union, they have the consolation of knowing that they lived up to their promise and that they did not return to live under the rule of Lincoln.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

Who cannot see the malignant scoundrel, traitor and murderer in the above? He gloats over the murder of one of the best men, and purest patriots that ever lived, and had this coward the nerve, no doubt, he would have murdered the President long ago. What honest man will fasten himself to the skirts of a party led on by such infamous traitors and cut-throats?—*Hanover Spectator.*

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

NEARLY all the planters of Georgia have put in extensive crops mostly of corn and rye. Some have planted cotton for the first time in four years.

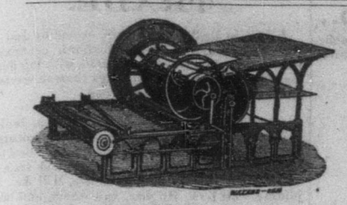
JEFF. DAVIS has been in close confinement at Fortress Monroe since his capture. He is ironed and closely guarded day and night. He is said to have been brought to Washington a few days ago and confined in the Old Capital.

A. H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the defunct confederacy, and John H. Regan, P. M. General with other noted rebels have been sent to Fort Warren.

THE rebel ram, Stonewall, has been surrendered by her commander to the Spanish authorities at Havana, who received her in trust for the United States.

EX-GOV. Letcher was arrested at his resid

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The war has drawn rapidly to a close, and public questions are becoming more profoundly important and interesting than ever they were before. Not only the adjustment of the terms of peace, and the future constitutional relations of the states, but all the momentous measures of finance and taxation will need to be discussed within the next four years. No citizen will be able to make up his mind intelligently on these subjects without the aid of the newspapers, which have now become the great forum of public discussion.

On all public questions the INQUIRER has clear, decided, well-established principles, which it means to utter with its usual boldness and freedom. The preservation of our National Integrity at all hazards; Universal Liberty for all men; Freedom of Speech, and of the Press; the Limitation of the Powers of the Government; Economical and Equal Legislation; and the Just Distribution of Taxes—these are among the leading principles that it designs to maintain with all its ability and zeal, yet with moderation and judgment. Its tone, as heretofore, will be outspoken, candid and fearless, but in strict observance of all the recognised courtesies of public debate.

We trust that the principles and aims of the INQUIRER will ensure from its old friends the same generous support and encouragement which they have given it in years past, and that its usefulness will be greatly increased by a large accession of new names to its list of subscribers.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

The importance of the approaching election calls forth all our energies, and to meet a deficiency generally experienced for want of proper reading matter, we will issue the INQUIRER as a campaign paper from and after the FIRST OF JULY until the week after the October election. EVERY UNION MAN IN THE COUNTY, WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION, SHOULD HAVE A COPY. Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.25 if not paid within three months, and $2.50 if not paid within the year.

THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance		..... $	65 cts.
10 copies	do.	.....	6.00
20 do.	do.	.....	11.00
40 do.	do.	.....	21.00
100 do.	do.	.....	50.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

PREMIUMS:

For a Club of Twenty we will send one copy of the CAMPAIGN INQUIRER, free, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of Forty we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of One Hundred we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, and a large Steel Engraving, 20x24, of EDWARD EVERETT or WASHINGTON IRVING, valued at $3.00.

And to the person who will get us the largest list of subscribers, over one hundred, we will give as a premium, a copy of

Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary,

Valued at $8. This edition contains 1500 illustrations, several thousand synonyms and all the improvements up to 1863. Who will take the Dictionary?

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

Specimen copies will be sent FREE.

Address

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers Bedford Inquirer,
Bedford, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.—The *Gazette* contains a number of announcements for the different offices to be filled this fall, subject to the decision of their county convention as follows:

District Attorney, John Palmer and E. F. Kerr; Treasurer, George Mardoff, William Bowles, and Daniel Border; Associate Judge, Isaac Kensinger, Robert Steckman, John A. Mowery and George Smouse; Commissioner, Michael S. Ritchey. This plan of announcement is highly commendable. We are sorry that the persons who desire to be candidates before the Republican County Convention have not adopted this method more generally. The people ought to know long enough before the assembling of the convention, who are candidates. There is generally to much wire pulling and under-hand work. We shall another year, propose the primary election system, which is beyond all controversy, the fairest way yet proposed for the selection of candidates. The only announcements to be found in our columns are those of D. B. Armstrong, for the Legislature, John T. Keagy, for District Attorney and Adam Ullery for County Commissioner.

ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. H. Hutton has constantly on hand the latest papers, Pictorial weeklies and monthlies, in connection with his assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. If you want to see Jeff. Davis in all his glory go to Hutton's and buy Yankee Notions for July, 1865. He keeps a fine assortment of music.

HUMILIATION DAY.—Last Thursday, the day set apart by the President of the United States, seconded by the Governor of this State, was strictly observed here by the universal suspension of business. Services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and addresses delivered by Rev. Sample and Rev. Showalter. The day was very hot.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—At an informal meeting, held at the office of John T. Keagy, Esq., for the purpose of taking steps to get up a proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, the following committee of arrangements was appointed: W. W. Shuck, John T. Keagy, Dr. John G. Minnich, John R. Jordan, E. M. Alsip, Capt. D. Z. Sipe, J. H. Hutton, A. B. Carn, Colin Loyer, Valentine Vondersmith, Josiah Haley, Capt. Wm. Horn and Matthew Spidel. To this number we would suggest an auxiliary committee of active ladies. Let us have such a celebration as will do honor to the occasion. There has not been a proper celebration of this day at this place for a number of years, and now, if ever, let the effort be made to do justice to the occasion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On last Wednesday evening a week since, while Esquire JOHN SMITH, of Schellsburg, was returning from prayer meeting, he experienced an attack of apoplexy, which caused death in a few minutes. 'Squire Smith was well known in the upper end of the county as a useful and highly intelligent citizen. His loss will be deeply felt by his kind family and his numerous warm friends. He had resided for many years in the borough of Schellsburg, and filled many posts of honor in that community, and, being but little past the prime of life, no doubt, all contemplated many years of usefulness for him, but in a moment, as it were, he was ushered from this world to taste the realities of the unknown future. Oh, how uncertain is life!

COMPANY A, 184TH REG'T. P. V.—The following sad letter from Capt. Evans tells a tale of woe and horror beyond the reach of the imagination. Eleven men, hale and hearty men, when captured, out of one company were starved to death! Horror beyond horror!

CAMP OF THE 184TH REG'T. P. V.,
near Alexandria, Va., May 26th, 1865.

MR. J. R. DURBORROW—Sir: I have been officially notified of the death of the following named enlisted men of my company, who died at Andersonville, Georgia, while prisoners of war; and respectfully request that a notice of their death be published in the *Bedford Inquirer*.

Very respectfully, &c.
N. C. EVANS,
Capt. Co. A, 184 P. V.

William Swoveland, died August, 10, 1864.
Samuel Layton, died August 18, 1864.
Christopher Ensley, died August 15, 1864.
John Wolfhope, died Oct. 4th, 1864.
Samuel Davidson, died October 28, 1864.
David H. Stuckey, died Nov. 18, 1864.
Martin Blackburn, died Oct. 11, 1864.
Christian N. Teeter, died Sept. 14, 1864.
Henry L. Marshal, died Oct. 23d, 1864.
Henry S. Watson, died Jan. 2, 1865.
Wilson Irvine, died Oct. 27, 1864.

THANKS.—Company "B," of the 187th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been stationed at this point for several weeks. By some mistake, or improper delay, a week or two since, they were out of provisions. Our people were not informed of the fact until the company had been fasting several days, when the citizens furnished them, we are told, quite liberally. Both officers and men, since their arrival here, have conducted themselves in a manner to win the esteem of everybody. The following card has been handed in for publication:

A CARD.

The Officers of Company "B," 187th Reg't. P. V., take this method of publicly tendering their heartfelt thanks to the citizen's of Bedford for their very great generousness, in providing for men, at a time when it was impossible for them to get their supplies from the proper source. The act will most certainly, ever be held, by all, as one of the most human.

Signed. D. Z. SIPE, Capt.
S. I. ADAMS, 1st. Lt.
W. W. URBET, 2d. Lt.

Bedford, May 30, 1865.

THE WOODBERRY BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—A letter received at this office from Miss Mollie E. Johnston, Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Woodberry, enumerates the different articles forwarded by that Society to the Womens' Penn'a. Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, since its organization on the 28th of January last. They are as follows: 1 keg of applebutter, 10 lbs. of dried apples, 48 lbs. of dried berries, 11 cans of fruit, 11 lbs. of butter, 1 qt. of dried corn, 1 quilt, 8 sheets, 14 flannel shirts, 1 hospital shirt, 7 pads, 8 handkerchiefs, 1 package of rags, 8 pillow cases, 3 hand-towels, 2 rolls of bandages, 1 package of lint, 3 comfort bags, 1 package of reading matter, and 3 cans of apple-butter.

Mrs. A. Barndollar, the President of this Society, deserves great credit for the manner in which she has controlled its affairs. The war has taught our people to be charitable, and none more so than the citizens of Woodberry and vicinity. We hope the lesson they have learned in this direction may be permanent and result in much good.

MULE THIEVES.—On last Tuesday, two suspicious looking persons, arrived in town, each mounted upon a mule. After loafing about town awhile they offered the quadrupeds for sale, at about half their actual value. They were promptly arrested by Lieut. Adams, of Co. B, 187th P. V., who believed them to be bounty jumpers, and marched them off to limbo, but the Sheriff refused to receive them and they were placed under guard at Camp Cook. A few minutes after their arrest a dispatch was received addressed to the "Constable of Bedford," describing the thieves and property stolen. Whereupon the Deputy Sheriff, who was prominent in having them excluded from the jail, thinking he saw forty dollars reward in it, got out a warrant, and marched out to camp with considerable "pomp and circumstance," backed by several other officials, and demanded the thieves, but the military couldn't "see it in that light," and Jack, (not one of the mules, but the Constable,) returned to town a wiser if not a better man. On Wednesday a gentleman arrived from Powelton, Huntingdon county, where the mules had been stolen, and upon satisfactory evidence of ownership being had, they were turned over to him.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at the Jackson Hotel in Huntingdon, by J. A. Price, Mr. GEORGE MYERS to MRS. SARAH E. LONG, both of West Providence township.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Bedford County are requested to elect delegates on Saturday, June 24th, at the usual place and hour of holding such elections, in the several Boroughs and and Townships of this county, to meet in County Convention in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in completing the great work of restoration.

The following persons are authorized and requested to hold the delegate elections above mentioned.

Bedford Borough—W. W. Shuck, A. B. Carn.

Bedford Township—Jacob Barnhart, Lieut. Levi Smith.

Broad Top Township—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, G. W. Figard.

Bloody Run Borough—Wm. P. Barndollar, Sam'l. Williams.

Colerain Township—H. W. Smith, E. J. Dichl.

Cumberland Valley Township—John Deremer, Francis Growden.

Harrison Township—James Mullen, John Barmond.

Hopewell Township—John N. Davis, Wm. Young.

Juniata Township—Leonard Bittner, Abraham S. Richey.

Liberty Township—Lewis Putt, D. S. Berkstresser.

Monroe Township—John Grove, George Weimer.

Napier Township—John W. Davis, G. S. Mullen.

Londonderry Township—John Evans, Samuel Logue.

Providence East Township—Jacob Pee, A. J. Nycum.

Providence West Township—J. H. Sparks, Wm. Woy.

Snake Spring Township—John Shuss, Sol. F. Diehl.

St. Clair Township—Wm. Oster, John Blackburn.

Southampton Township—Jacob T. Browning, Geo. Lashley.

Schellsburg Borough—Dr. J. C. Ealy, Jno. E. Colvin.

Union Township—Joseph Griffith, A. H. Hull, Esq.

Woodberry Middle Township—D. H. Longenecker, Rinard L. Replogle.

Woodberry S. Township—H. H. Fisher, J. B. Snowberger.

G. W. RUPP,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Bedford May 26th, 1865.

THE JURY COMMISSIONER BILL.—Many of our readers may have forgotten that Hon. George W. Householder, at the late session of the Legislature of this State, succeeded in having a law passed for this Senatorial district, and a few other counties, authorizing the selection of two persons to be elected Jury Commissioners at the election to be held this fall. Householder deserves the thanks of every candid and impartial citizen of this district for the inception and passage of this bill. It is undoubtedly, at no very distant day, calculated to revolutionize the present system of drawing jurors throughout the State. And so important a measure should be fully considered by the Union people of this county before the assembling of the County Convention on the 27th instant. One of the best men in the county should be nominated by that convention, for this office, and we hope that our opponents will do likewise. Up to the present, we have not heard any one suggested for the position, however, being a sure thing we have no doubt but there will be plenty of applicants for this, as well as for every other office. Below we publish a copy of the law, that all who desire may learn its provisions:

AN ACT for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Westmoreland counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and tri-annual thereafter at such election the qualified electors of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Westmoreland counties, of this Commonwealth shall elect in the manner now provided by law, for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election, but the same person, or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of three years. *Provided*, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas in every year, and thereupon proceed with due diligence to select alternately from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large a sufficient number of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county, during that year, and as soon as the said election shall be completed, the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner directed by law, place the names of the persons, so selected, in the proper jury wheel.

SEC. 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county or any two of the three shall draw from the proper wheel panels of jurors for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts of the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed, but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law, to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

SEC. 4. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth as makes it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any of said counties to select and draw jurors, shall be repealed and cease to have any force or effect from and after the second Tuesday of October next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. *Provided*, That all acts and parts of acts of Assembly now in force in relation to the custody, sealing, unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners or either of them for anything done or omitted by them, or either of them, in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selecting or drawing of jurors shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

SEC. 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury the same compensation per day as is paid by the respective counties named in the bill to the county commissioners.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each, and every neglect or refusal to attend the same to be used for, and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing, and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

SEC. 7. In case of inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners by sickness, death or other unavoidable causes to discharge the duties of said office, it shall be the duty of the President Judge in such counties wherein said vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons as the case may be, possessing the qualifications aforesaid to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such persons after having complied with the requirements of the 3d section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8.

Editors Inquirer: Having enjoyed a breathing spell, I seat myself to write you from the capital of Alabama. I shall endeavor to give your readers, in as few words as possible, an account of our travels since writing my last.

Our regiment left Natchez, Miss., on the 8th of March, and the following day landed at Carrollton, La., a small town seven miles north of New Orleans. Here we lay in camp until the 10th of April, and in the meantime were fully equipped and mounted. From Carrollton we marched, by way of St. John's Bayou, to Lake Point, on Lake Ponchartrain. Lake Point, or, as it is sometimes called, Milneburg, is a small town about five miles from New Orleans, and connected with the latter by railroad. In bygone days it was a noted bathing place, but the houses are now sadly out of repair. Here we embarked on board steamers for Fort Blakely, going through what is known as Grant's Pass, touching at Fort Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and reaching Fort Blakely late in the evening of the 16th, one day after the surrender of the place. The channel was yet full of torpedoes and our progress up was necessarily slow. I should like very much to have visited Fort Spanish and the other works, also the city of Mobile, which lays in plain sight, but we were only allowed until next day at noon to prepare to march, so I had not the time.

On Monday, the 17th, our brigade, composed of the 2d N. J., 4th Wis., 10th, 12th and 13th Indiana Cavalry, and the 14th Ohio Battery, left camp near Blakely, taking the old stage road to Greenville, on the Alabama and Florida R. R. Gen. Smith's 16th army corps had already preceded us. Nothing much of interest transpired on our march to Greenville, which place we reached on the 22d, 135 miles from Blakely. The citizens were completely taken by surprise. They were pursuing their usual avocations, and the few officers and soldiers were unconscious of danger and scattered about town, when Col. Spruling, at the head of one hundred men, dashed upon them, capturing nine commissioned officers and eighty enlisted men, exclusive of three medical officers and two captains. Many of the citizens took to the swamps and escaped, but the greater part of them were taken prisoners and afterwards released. As the cavalry was dashing down one of the streets the stars and stripes were unfurled from a neat little cottage, when the troops halted and gave three times three for the glorious old flag.

For a distance of one hundred miles north of Blakely is the poorest section of country that mortal man ever travelled through—nothing but lofty pines over head and white sand under foot. In travelling this distance I do not believe we passed more than six houses that were inhabited. The few people we did see stared at us in blank astonishment and wondered where we "all come from." When we reached the open country we subsisted almost entirely off the inhabitants, completely stripping it of all horses and mules that could be found.

At Greenville a salute of two hundred guns were fired in honor of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army. At that time we had not heard of the surrender of Johnston, and it was not until day before yesterday that we received official notification of the same.

At Greenville Gen. Grierson ordered his wagon train to follow that of Gen. Smith's to Montgomery, which place we reached on the 26th, one Division of the 16th Corps having pushed on and taken quiet possession the day previous.

Montgomery is anything but a handsome city. It is about the size of Cumberland, Md., and, setting aside the State House and Exchange Hotel, does not contain any finer buildings. The streets are unpaved. The stores are mostly all open and fish, vegetables of all kinds, strawberries, blackberries and dewberries are to be found abundantly, but at most exorbitant prices—*in Greenbacks*. Confederate money is not looked at.

A great many troops are encamped in and around the city, but what disposition will be made of them I am unable to say. As the war is considered virtually at an end I suppose we will soon all be discharged and sent home. Gen. Greerson's command encamped last night six miles east of the city, having been ordered to this point. A large mail was sent out this morning, together with rations for all the men. We have plenty of "grub," boats arriving continually from below. For forage we subsist almost entirely off the country.

Paroled prisoners from Lee's, Johnston's and Cobo's armies arrive daily. Rations of ham, sugar, coffee and "hard tack" are furnished them, which they relish with a keen zest after war's privations.

On the 2d we received the news of the death of President Lincoln. Guns were fired at intervals during the day, and all places of public business were closed. Abraham Lincoln is no more! The assassination has cast a gloom over the whole army. Abraham Lincoln, nor the world, never knew what a hold he had upon the public heart. No doubt greater men have lived; wiser men have died; but, since the days of Washington, no man has lived or died whose hold upon the love of a nation was so enduring. Well may the southern states wail over his loss, for he was their friend. What has been gained to the south by this murder? Will President Johnson show them more favors? We will wait and see.

More anon. Yours.
ALBERT SMITH.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 9.

Flour	$7.00a7.75	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.30a1.40	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	60	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	15	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19, 1865.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—MESSRS EDITORS: You will please announce my name as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
ADAM ULLERY.
Woodberry June 8, 1865.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—
MESSRS. DURBORROW & LUTZ:
Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination, for a seat in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.
June 9, 1865. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.
May 19 1865.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.** which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROBT FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just received her
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia of much experience and most excellent taste.
Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bedford, June 6, 1865.:6t

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865.tf

GENTLEMEN Will find at

CRAMERS'

A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call and be convinced they are cheap.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.
GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,
THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at		$235
Combined do	with Reel	225
Do. do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower		185
No. 2 or Junior Mower		160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.
June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PROPOSALS
For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.
By order of the Commissioners,
June2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,
May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday May 27.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, June 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 10.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

FIRST CABIN,	$85 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	90 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	100 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	105 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, to wit: Malinda intermarried with Martin Blackburn residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar, county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, May 15, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splended assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Slair tp., containing
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a
Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,
With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine
YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,
of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,
ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,
in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.
Also,
A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,
Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to
DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NO BOASTING.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;
to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.
He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,
and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call
He is prepared to
MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER
in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.
In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to
"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.
☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the
ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have conf

Farm, Garden & Household.

MAKING HAY.

MR. EDITOR.—Clover hay cut at the period of inflorescence, and thoroughly made, has been found by repeated experiments, to lose about four-fifths of its weight in "making." When the flower has fallen, and the stalks have lost some of their moisture, the loss in drying is three-quarters of the weight of the crop when cut; probably a fair average where the grass is in the state of advancement last indicated, and the labor of making is performed with a free exposure to the sun and air, one hundred pounds will be reduced to twenty-two. Clover, in all its varieties, is a valuable product, and one of the best grasses for hay, if mixed with the latter kinds, we have for cattle. It is sapid, highly nutritive in its properties, and agrees well with all descriptions of animals. Its value, however, for feeding purposes, depends, in an eminent degree, upon the method of curing it. Formerly it was the practice to mow it in the morning, and after repeated turnings and "shaking," to put it in cock. The next day it was open, turned two or three times, pitched into bunches, and finally, after the foliage and seeds had been detached by the rough handling to which it was thought necessary to subject it, conveyed to the mows. The loss attending this method was soon found to be a serious abstraction from the profit of the crop, while the expense of "making," to say nothing of the mowing, was scarcely repaid by what remained.

Now, clover is cut as soon as the dew is off, allowed to remain in the sward undisturbed by the fork or rake till toward night, when if the weather is clear or not, it is carefully turned, in order that a new surface may be exposed to the night dews, and the next afternoon pitched into "grass cocks," each weighing about eighty pounds, in which condition it is suffered to remain until sufficiently dry to go into mow. Hay made in this way, possesses the deep, rich green of the natural plant before being cut, and that sweet aromatic odor so grateful to every person capable of "appreciating sweet smells." We have seen the clover heads as bright in mid winter, in hay made in this manner, as they were the moment they fell before the sweep of the mower's scythe, and for aught we could perceive to the contrary, as fragrant.

All kinds of grass made in this way, is unquestionably much improved in quality; it also loses less by many pounds in a hundred, while the expense is diminished nearly or quite one-fifth. As hay made in "grass cock" is necessarily required to remain more days in the field than where the old plan of sun-drying is practiced, the provision of a number of "*caps*" should be attended to, before commencing. These are cheap, and are made of the size of ordinary bed-sheets, say two yards square, commonly of cheapest muslin. They are provided with loops at the corners through which, when the caps are placed in position, long pins are inserted, extending upward into the hay to prevent their displacement by the wind. They are cheap, and with care will last an age. Here in New England and in many parts of New York they are used extensively and much liked. P. P. W.

Lynchfield, Conn.

Germantown Telegraph.

TRAINING SQUASHES.

Squashes do best on new land. All the summer varieties have a hard shell when matured. The crook-necks, and the white and yellow summer scalloped, are the usual varieties grown. Different varieties should be planted far apart, as they mix very easily. Two or three plants are enough for a hill. The best protection from the bug is the box, covered with gauze or glass. Squashes occupy a great deal of ground when suffered to run and have their own way. When a [illegible] and wishes to economise, a trellis for them to run upon is recommended, and is said to operate very successfully. Stakes or small posts are set up two feet apart each way and the seed planted in the center. When the vines begin to run they are trained upon slats nailed to the posts, and by throwing boards across the slats the fruit is supported, and will ripen much earlier than when allowed to lie on the ground half covered with leaves.—Squashes trained in this way can be made to occupy but little space, and are said to bear as profusely as when the vines run over the ground. To those who have but little room the plan is well worth trying. For late varieties, the best are the Hubbard, Boston Marrow, Acorn, and vegetable Marrow.—The Valparaiso is a tolerably fair variety when the season is just right. Immense squashes, sometimes grown, are rather for the sight than the table. They are coarse-meated, and watery, compared with the little nurley Hubbard, which is mealy and as delicately flavored as the sweet potato. As squashes are great runners, they do better with their ends clipped off.—*Utica Herald.*

TRANSPLANTING.

It will soon be time to transplant cabbage, tomato, and tobacco plants. This is often carelessly done, and great losses are sustained in consequence. A few hours exposure of the plants to the sun and wind will result in the loss of some days' growth, at least, if it does not cause the entire loss of the plants.

These plants should not be lifted from the bed if it can be helped, till the ground and the holes are prepared to receive them. It is a capital plan, if the soil is not already very moist from rain, to water them thoroughly in the bed an hour or two before lifting. It will cause a greater amount of soil to adhere to the roots.

"Take them up tenderly, lift them with care," is the rule to be observed here, as in other things. "No pains, no gains," is the motto. Select a rainy or damp day, if possible. If not, just before sunset is better than the morning. We like to have a pretty dry soil to set them in, but we would have a supply of water to pour into the hole after it is made, and before it is soaked away sit in the plant and fill it with dry soil. This is wet by the water, and the plant is surrounded by moisture, and yet the surface is loose and open, and not packed too close, or baked around the plant. A little extra pains will pay well. Try it and see.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE BARGAIN STORE
STILL AHEAD!

G. R. & W. OSTER,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Silks, Alpaoas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfrena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Diapes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

HATS.

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment.

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

TOBACCO.

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

TERMS—CASH.

May 1st, 1865.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)
100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. &C.
WORTH $500,000.
To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.
AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.
SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH		
100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.
HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7 1865.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Calico Twenty-Five Cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Delaines Thirty-Five cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.
Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nineteenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'s
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.

April 7, 1865.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!
Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
CRAMER'S.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.
Stock Must be Reduced.
mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade, —embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,
"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."
ap28:2m

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd. to wit: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman of Juniata township, Sophia intermarried with John U. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine intermarried with William Aaron of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and Daniel H. Miller of Harrison twp., and also Elizabeth Miller of Bedford tp., Susan intermarried with George Leydig of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller a minor of Harrison township; these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; to be and appear at our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. may15

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FANCY BONNETS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint. and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
apl7:2m*

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.
ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
CASES OF CONSUMTION.
They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood.* They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration.* They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days.* The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing: the *evacuations regular* and *uniform.* ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*
THE HYPOPHOSPHITES
are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following
☞ SYMPTOMS:☜
Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver nr Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofuln, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES
are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*
WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION
OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*
☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.
By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.
D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.
A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO.
A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected